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## The Lantern, Chester S.C.- October 12, 1897

J T. Bigham

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## M. QUAD'S MAN WHO KICKS.

### Some Particular Instances of the Benefits of Kicking.

I admire the kicker. I admire him even when he—theoretically—kicks me. I have long held that the man who undertakes to walk through this world with a meek and humble spirit will get regularly flattened out and broken in two at least once a month. On the contrary, whoever saw a chronic kicker who didn't live on the fat of the land and have a front seat everywhere.

I've met lots of kickers in my time, and I never yet saw one who was personally selfish. When he kicked it was for the good of the public. I don't meet up with one oftener than once a week, but I'd like to visit and compare notes with three or four per day. I hereby invite every conscientious and well-meaning kicker in the United States who happens to come to New York to give me a call and be prepared to stay at least three hours and smoke half a dozen cigars.

Take my case, for instance. There were twenty of us in an Erie Railroad sleeper. Just as the car conductor got through coughing a cough that strung along the track for fifteen miles, and just after the porter had banged himself tired, a man in No. 6 began to snore. Out of twenty passengers one snored to keep the other nineteen awake. It looked selfish. I waited for a while, but the nineteen growled around and let it go at that. Then I got up and went down to No. 6 and reached up for the man's hair. When he awoke I said:

"See here, sir, you snore!"

"Well, it's my snore, isn't it?" he replied.

"It is, and we don't want any of it. This is a sleeping car. We pay extra because we hope to sleep. You have no right to deprive us of that privilege."

"What are you going to do about it?"

"You either stop snoring or I'll begin to sing. If I can't sleep you shan't. I've got just as much legal right to sing as you have to snore."

He growled and blustered around, but he ceased to snore. I don't know whether he took his nose off or tied it up, but his wild bazzoo no longer annoyed us.

Last Spring a baggage man threw my trunk off his wagon in front of a Philadelphia hotel and bursted it. He drove off singing as I stood looking at the wreck. Half an hour later I walked in on him at the depot and said, "I want \$5 of you."

"What for?" "For smashing my trunk in front of the Continental."

"You got out! Trunks are liable to be damaged and whoever heard of anyone having to pay for them?"

"I'll show you a case right off. You had no more license to burst that trunk than you had to burst my head. You either come down or I'll begin proceedings."

"What will you do?" "I'll sue you the first thing to-morrow. I'll not only sue you, but I'll garnish your wages. I'll make it cost you at least \$20 to get out of it, even if you don't have to pay a cent."

He blustered and defied me, but before 10 o'clock he came to the hotel and offered me \$5 to settle. I took a written promise on his part to handle all trunks with reasonable consideration thereafter, and closed the case. He admitted to me that he had probably damaged 5,000 trunks in his life, but that no one had ever kicked before. He didn't suppose a trunk-owner had the slightest legal right on earth, and he didn't get over looking pale for a week.

The landlord of a New Jersey hotel welcomed me with a smile and put me in a room where I had no sooner gone to bed than I was violently assaulted by a flock of fierce and unmovable bugs. I suppose it was their way and they couldn't

help it, but I sent for the landlord and said: "This bed is infested. I want to be changed to another room."

"Sorry, sir, but we are all full," he replied.

"When you assigned me a room it was tacitly understood that I was to have wholesome food and be able to enjoy a night's rest. On my part, I was to pay at the rate of \$2.50 per day, in good and lawful money." "Well?" "Well, a hotel guest has legal rights. He has a right to protect his life. Here's a revolver and here's a box of cartridges. Either change me to another room, or I'll sit here and fire every one of these bullets into that bed!"

He changed me. He knew about kickers and acted put out, but next day all the rooms on that floor were properly inspected, and all the travellers for the next three months owed me a debt of gratitude.

Thirty of us men and women were dumped out on a platform at a railroad junction in Illinois to wait twenty-five minutes for the next train. It was cold and rainy. There was no fire in the depot stove. There was only one smoky old lamp to see by. The twenty-five minutes slipped away, but there was no train. A quarter of an hour later I rapped at the ticket-window. The depot agent, who was also telegraph operator, was in his stall inside, and after a long delay he opened the sash.

"Is the train late?" I asked.

"If it isn't on time then its late, isn't it?" he replied in a surly manner. "How late is the train?" "I dunno."

"Well, find out!"

He slammed the sash down on me, but I knocked until he raised it again and demanded in an ugly voice what in Davy Jones I wanted.

"I want to know about that train. It's your business to ascertain and post us. It makes a difference whether we have to wait here one hour or three."

"I don't take orders from passengers!" he curtly replied as he lowered the sash again.

Three minutes later the six of us who had revolvers stood in a line and fired a volley into his house just above his head. Up went the sash and he called:

"Wh—what is it?" "It's about the train!" "It is an hour and a half late!" "Oh, it is? What about the fire in the sitting room?" "I dunno." "All ready, gentlemen! Take aim; fire!"

"Good heavens! but what do you mean?" he shouted.

"We want you to build a fire. Either come out or we continue shooting!"

He came out and started a fire. He also declined and lighted two lamps. He also got up a pitcher and showed us a barrel of new cider, and his interest in our welfare was something touching. He kept us posted on the train every fifteen minutes until it arrived, and it was plainly evident to all that he had resolved to turn over a new leaf.

One night at a hotel in Indiana the mosquitoes came into the window in such clouds that I had to get up and dress. Next morning I said to the landlady: "I'll pay you for two meals, but not for lodging. It was your duty to have that night have made me uncomfortable, but you did not do it."

"But you will have to pay. I will hold your baggage."

"Then I will get out a writ of replevin."

He attached and I replevined. Then we had a lawsuit. It cost me four days' time and \$40, but I beat him on the point I had raised. He called me a kicker and a mean man, and warned me never to come to his hotel again, but he also went and got mosquito-bars for every bed room window, and all future guests got the benefit of my kick.

## He Married Them at Once.

Soon after the close of the late war Capt. X was appointed a trial justice. On his road from Raleigh one evening he met a young woman and two men. The woman and one of the men wanted to be married at once. They had procured license, but an irate father was on their path. Now the Captain had never witnessed a marriage, and naturally, had no very clear idea of what was necessary on such occasions. He remembered seeing a book about the house years before with a form for marriage in it, but what the book was and where it was he could not remember. "Why," said he when he told the story afterwards, "I knew the 'Postle's Creed and Commandments, and at first I thought I'd use 'em to begin on, but then I reasoned, on the whole, they was too solemn." He asked the couple to come to his house, secretly hoping to find that book, but they declined, for the reason that the matter admitted of no delay.

A less assured man would have been sorely perplexed, but not he. He lost no time in removing his hat, and remarked, "Hats off in presence of the court." "All being duly uncovered," he said, "I'll swear you just off. Hold up your right hands." "Me too?" asked the friend of the groom. "Of course," said the Captain, "all witnesses must be sworn. You and each of you solemnly swear that the evidence you shall give in this case shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, s'elp you God. You, John Marvin, do solemnly swear that to the best of your knowledge and belief you take this yer woman ter have and ter hold for yourself, your heirs, exekutors, administrators, and assigns, for your an' their use and behoof forever?"

"I do," said the bride, rather dubiously.

"Well, John," said the Captain, "that'll be about a dollar, a fifty cents." "Are we married?" said the other. "Not by a sight ye ain't," quoth the Captain, with emphasis, "but the fee comes in here."

After some fumbling it was produced and handed to the court, who examined it to make sure it was all right, and then pocketed it and continued: "Know all men by these presents, that I, Capt. X, of Raleigh, North Carolina, being in good health and sound disposition, in consideration of a dollar and fifty cents, to me in hand paid, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, do and by these presents have declared you man and wife during good behavior, and until otherwise ordered by the court."

The men put on their hats again, the young couple, after shaking their benefactor's hand, went on to meet their destiny and the irate father, while the Captain rode home richer in experience. — *Harper's Monthly Magazine.*

"Enforce The Law."

From certain quarters where the constabulary and the metropolitan police measure received greatest opposition, now since the officers have been dismissed comes the cry for enforcement of the dispensary law. The makers of this law foresaw strong opposition and provided a set of objections to look after its enforcement, or, more specifically, after offenders. Resistance to the officers has been encouraged and violations condoned and even justified, by not a few of the law-abiding citizens of the State. To attempt to break down

an odious law by lawlessness is an anarchistic procedure that is not easily kept under control. It is to the credit of citizens who stand for law and order that they demand enforcement of their laws. To encourage violations of any law against which any group of citizens stands arrayed is not the spirit of genuine patriotism and civic virtue. The disposition to make of a bad law is to repeal it; let the same legislative authority that gave it being also terminate its existence. That a law is extensively violated is not sufficient reason for demanding its repeal any more than the exact enforcement of a law is sufficient justification of its continuance. "Enforce the laws" is the note of loyalty, though justice may clamor for its repeal and adopt legitimate measures to that end. It is conjectured that the advocates of the constabulary and the metropolitan police will now return rejoice at the violations of the dispensary system because it is believed, perhaps even hoped, that such lawlessness will show the wisdom of the demand for their dismissal and justify their reappointment. When it becomes possible to put down laws by force, it will be possible also to make laws by force, each method alike intolerable in a government by and for the people. Many good laws which no respectable group of citizens would desire repealed are shamefully violated. These laws are greatly strengthened and their faithful administration facilitated when citizens speak with hearty unanimity: "Enforce the law." — *Baptist Courier.*

## Points on the Sugar Beet Industry.

The First New York Beet Sugar Company, which has its office in Utica in that State, has issued a

Some 20 varieties of beets are grown for sugar.

Beet seed, 10 cents per pound in Germany; here 20 to 35 cents.

From 10 to 20 pounds of seed required per acre.

One pound of good seed contains 25,000 seeds.

One beet will often produce one pound of seed.

One acre will yield from 800 to 1,000 pounds of seed.

Domestic seed, being acclimated, sells from 5 to 7 cents higher.

The beet is biennial; stores sugar first year, seed second year.

Rows 18 inches apart; plants 7 inches in rows, 20,000 to 35,000 plants per acre.

Beets yield 10 to 20 tons per acre—100 tons possible.

One ton of beet roots have about one-half ton of tops.

One ton of beets delivered sells for \$3 to \$6, according to sugar per cent.

2,200 pounds of beets from the field equal 2,000 pounds washed beets.

To work one ton of beets requires 300 pounds of coal—90 pounds of lime.

2,000 pounds of beets give 1,000 pounds wet pulp, or 275 pounds dried pulp; cost \$5 per ton dried.

275 pounds dried pulp plus 16 pounds of molasses, value \$1.50; profit 75 cents.

From 18 to 40 leaves on each root; each leaf weighs 92 to 108 grains.

Eight pounds of beets make one pound of refined sugar.

Beets containing less than 10 per cent of sugar are not profitable.

1,350 pounds occupy a space of one cubic yard.

Cost of growing one acre of beets \$25 to \$30; beets sell for \$40 to \$60.

One ton of beets produce 250 pounds of sugar and 45 pounds of molasses.

Varieties richest in sugar weigh from one to three pounds each.

## The Chester Seizure.

The case of Bluthenthal & Bickart against Newbold and Hood for seizing their whiskey at Chester a few days ago came up before Judge Simonton on last Friday. They were represented by Messrs. Mordecai and Gadsden, of Charleston, while Attorney General Barber appeared for the State. He endeavored to show that Groeschel was more of a partner than an agent and that he sold whiskey on Sunday.

These allegations were denied by the attorneys on the other side. They endeavored to show that "The Bluthenthal & Bickart Company paid the necessary expenses of running the agency and performed other acts, which proved that the Chester place was an agency in the eyes of the law." They also contended that the liquor which the agent sold on Sundays and after hours was sold on prescriptions of the physicians of the town.

The Judge reserved his decision. It is to be hoped that he will render a decision that will settle for all time some points at issue between the State and the liquor dealers. A settlement of these points will be best for all parties concerned.

## Light on the Liquor Question.

Governor Ellerbe desires to secure more light on the liquor question before making any recommendations to the Legislature in reference to the dispensary law. His aim is to secure a wise solution of this perplexing problem. He shows in this matter the level head that he possesses. The following circular letter, which has been sent to ministers of the gospel in all parts of the State, speaks for itself:

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 1, 1897.

Dear Sir: The following ques-

tion of the State Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Safety, relative to the dispensary law, is hereby submitted to you for your consideration.

Please answer each question in the space following it, and after signing and stating to what denomination you belong, return this in the enclosed envelope for the undersigned. Your prompt attention will be appreciated. Very respectfully yours,

W. H. Ellerbe, Governor.

1. Has the dispensary system increased or decreased drunkenness or drinking in your community; and to what extent, indicating your opinion by percentage of increase or decrease?
2. What is the preference of your people as between (1) prohibition, (2) dispensary law, and (3) high license, under the restrictions in the State Constitution, and which is most practicable as a temperance measure, under existing conditions?

Remarks.  
Name.  
Denomination.  
Postoffice.  
County.

## Negroes Returning from Liberia.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 28.—Ottley Waite and five children, and G. W. Farmer and wife, all colored, who belong to a party of 315 emigrants who left Savannah for Liberia, by the steamer Labrador, in March, 1896, have just arrived here from Liberia. The Farmers are destitute and the Waites have only enough money to enable them to reach the United States. All the adult members of the party described the conditions of those whom they left in Liberia as being most pitiful. They say the land promised them by the Liberian agents in the United States turned out to be absolutely no good. They claim there is no gold or diamonds there. They assert that more than half the Labrador's party are dead, and that the rest of them are trying to reach the United States.

The Waites and Farmers say, in conclusion, that the Liberian government did nothing for them, and that the climate of the Republic of Liberia is most unhealthy.

## A Boy's Ambition.

Every boy cannot become president of the United States, but he can get a job at lots of other things that are honorable and worth working for. Presidents Lincoln, Grant and Garfield started on the presidential race when they were in their teens. They somehow got the habit of hard work early, and worked for something definite; made use of their leisure time, didn't go to the theatre very much, nor did they quit work and forget all about it when the whistle blew at six o'clock.

If you want to get out of the crowd at the bottom of the ladder, says a writer in *Men*, you will have to work harder than they do. If there are no prospects ahead in the position you are in, fit yourself for some other line of business where there are some prospects ahead, and do this in your leisure time. Don't let a moment go to waste. Make up your mind what you want to do in life, then concentrate your energies on that thing. As an illustration, we point to a member of a certain Association, not yet thirty years of age, who, when but a boy of sixteen, was left with a brother and sister to support, and earning but three dollars a week. That young man graduated from a medical college, and became a member of a firm in a paying business. He had no "opportunities," but he made one. Every bit of success he gained he earned. — *Christian Herald.*

## A Fault of Young Men.

"A grave fault with a goodly number of young men is a disposition to quarrel with their surroundings, whereas the real fault is not there," writes Edward W. Bok, in "Problems of young men," in the *Ladies Home Journal*. "Young men do not

Creator meant that he should be. Therefore he is capable of filling it. God makes no mistakes. But it is meant that we should grow of our own efforts; get strong through the conquering of difficulties. When a young man starts out to live a useful life, and starts out with a right determination, an adherence to honorable principle and a faith in God, no power on earth can retard him long, seriously interrupt his career or effectively stop him. He is bound to win. Our failures are always due to ourselves; never to other people nor to our environment."

## The Recall of Weyler.

Weyler has been recalled from the command of the Spanish troops in Cuba, and Gen. Blanco takes his place. Every lover of liberty and civilization will rejoice at his downfall. He is without question one of the most heartless and cruel men that ever governed an army. His name is synonymous throughout the civilized world with all that constitutes tyranny and cruelty.

His recall was a natural consequence of the Liberal party assuming power in Spain. It is their purpose to preserve a mild and considerate policy towards the Cubans, and consequently they could not retain such a man as Weyler.

He would have been from the beginning an insurmountable obstacle in the way of conciliation and peace. With him out of the way, the hope for a settlement of the unhappy differences between the Cubans and the home government is brighter.

Wm. E. Breeze, president; W. H. Penland, cashier; and J. C. Dickinson, a director of the defunct First National Bank of Asheville, N. C., have been arrested, charged with embezzlement and conspiracy.

Switzerland has determined to keep up the principal railroads of the country.



### Men, Not Measures.

We should not have been surprised if a dozen persons had enquired before now something about the politics of THE LANTERN, but we have heard of only one or two who have even hinted at such a subject. There may, however, be some who would like to know and are ashamed to ask—as they ought to be, in the happy condition of political feeling that now exists in this State. If there are any such, we will say to them that all the politics we have or expect to have is comprehended in the line that stands at the head of this article. All the interest we feel in politics is inspired by the desire to secure the best government possible. This can be done only by laying hands on only the very best men for office. If we have intelligent, honest, patriotic men in office, we need not trouble about the measures. Such men may make mistakes, but so long as they have a sincere desire to promote the best interests of society, they cannot go very far astray, and when their mistake is discovered they will return and seek a better way.

The old campaign cry, "measures not men," is a delusion and a snare of scheming politicians—a delusion in that its purpose is to divert attention from their own unfitness, and a snare in that it is intended to catch honest but unsuspecting voters. What is the value of any measure that depends upon average politicians for its adoption and execution.

Devise any measures you please, place them in the hands of your "not men," thoroughly instructed in the architecture of the platform which you wish them to erect and occupy, and bind them to every plank in the structure—you must at last leave their possession the key to the shades with which they are bound. You will find them standing upon your platform when convenient, and hiding under it when necessary.

Give us true, brave, Christian men, who have yearning anxiety for the conditions under which their children and their children's children must live, and we will neither impose upon them any pledges nor demand the mockery of a platform, yet we shall have no fear as to the measures they will adopt.

### Liquor in Dry Towns.

Judge Simonton has decided that neither an original package store nor dispensary can be established in a dry town. Consequently Greenwood, being a prohibition town, and the sale of liquors being forbidden by both the Legislature and the ordinances of the town, an o. p. store cannot be maintained there. This decision is in accordance with the principles of Democratic rule. When the majority of the voters of a town declare their opposition to the sale of whiskey, their will should be respected.

The following is the closing portion of Judge Simonton's decision: "Under the law as it now stands, no one, whether representing the State, or a private person, can lawfully sell intoxicating liquors in the town of Greenwood. So far as the town is concerned, intoxicating liquors are not an article of commerce. Under the provisions of the act of congress of 1890, commonly known as the Wilson act, intoxicating liquors coming into the town of Greenwood are subject to all laws and ordinances passed in the exercise of the police power. The act of the Legislature in question and the ordinance of the town are the lawful exercise of the police power. The rule is discarded, and the bill is demitted with costs."

We hear some of the gentlemen of the city talking about organizing a social club. We suppose this is but the logical sequel of the "Derr-thick" and the "Book" of the "gentle sex."

We have had to go out another touch of exchange. As our second issue follows our first so closely, they have not had time to call since hearing that were here. We are presuming that we shall have some exchanges.

THEY are talking already about Judge Witherspoon's successor. Mr. J. E. McDonald, of Winnsboro, an able lawyer, and Mr. D. E. Finley, of Yorkville, another good man, are mentioned; but the judge will be from Chester. His name will begin with G, and no cleaner, truer, abler judge will be on the bench.

SOME one in the Columbia Record nominates Capt. Henry T. Thompson, of Darlington, for adjutant and Inspector general. The Darlington News thinks that "the militia at present needs just such a man," and in the opinion of the Edgefield Chronicle, "there is not a man in South Carolina that can approach him in fitness for the office."

We find this kind paragraph in the Columbia Register: THE LANTERN is the latest journalistic venture in the progressive town of Chester. It is published twice a week and its first issue is a credit to the town and the editor, Mr. J. T. Bigham. Typographically, it is beyond criticism, while the local department is unusually full and complete. Chester is to be congratulated on having such an excellent paper to represent its interests.

HERETOFORE the price of cotton fluctuated from high to low; now its fluctuations are only from low to lower. It is doubtful, in our mind, whether cotton will ever again, in ordinary circumstances, resume its place as a reliable money crop. If there were no other resort, this would be a calamity indeed, but perhaps necessity will teach us some other road to success. The present conditions certainly suggest that we look around for something better. Attention to this subject, judicious and patient experimenting, and reporting and discussing results, will, slowly no doubt, but surely lead to valuable discoveries.

### PERSONALS.

Miss Maud Jones, of Columbia, is visiting Mrs. W. A. Barber.

Mrs. A. W. Love, who has been quite ill, we are glad to say, is improving.

Miss Annie Hardin is in from the country, spending a week with her sister, Mrs. W. A. Barber.

Mrs. M. E. McCoy, who has been visiting in Knoxville, Tenn., returned to the city Saturday.

Mrs. S. W. Harry and little daughter, of Salisbury, N. G., are visiting at Mr. T. N. Bennett's.

Mr. W. X. Reid, of the C. & N. W. Ry. Co., spent last Sunday in Chester.

Miss Etta Howard went to Charlotte Saturday to visit her sister, Mrs. S. A. Anderson.

"Kid" Sloan has paid us another visit. All printers know him as the champion professional tramp.

Mr. R. B. Caldwell moved into his new office in the Walker building yesterday. May he daily be blessed with a rush of clients.

Mrs. R. C. Stewart's new block of buildings is being prepared for plastering. This is a great improvement in the Valley.

Mr. F. B. Rhoades, who has leased Mr. Crosby's iron foundry, with his wife and child, is boarding at Mr. Robt. Lipsey's.

Mrs. Julia Campbell, who has been in charge of the Grandview Hotel, at Saluda, N. C., has returned to the city.

Miss Mary Lee Hardin, the charming daughter of J. N. Hardin, left last week for Parkersburg, N. C., to take charge of a school at that place.

Dr. J. T. Monroe, of Union, committed suicide in Atlanta on the night of the 10th, by cutting his jugular vein with a small pocket knife. He had gone there for spinal treatment.

Mrs. J. A. Tobin and son came in to attend the funeral of Mr. and Mrs. T. T. Cassels, on Tuesday the 12th.

Mr. and Mrs. T. T. Cassels will celebrate their golden wedding today. All of their children and most of their grand children and great-grand children, together with a few friends, will be present.

Mr. Means Beaty, late Superintendent of the Catawba Mills, has left Chester and gone to Charlotte. He lost his job when the Mills went into the hands of a receiver. We regret to lose him from Chester.

Mr. Leonidas Moore, a good farmer and a prominent member of Bethesda Church in this town. He represents the cotton crop as being considerably damaged by the late dry weather.

Mr. J. J. Stringfellow has returned from New York City, where he spent a few days in placing his little boy in the hands of a specialist on spinal troubles. We earnestly hope that the treatment will result in the effectual and permanent cure of his little boy.

### Lowryville Letter.

The first issue of THE LANTERN was a hummer, and the people of this town will show their appreciation of it in the most substantial way—by giving it the support and encouragement of their cash subscriptions.

The following new pupils presented themselves for enrollment at the High School last Monday: Miss Ethel McNinch, Capers' Chapel; Tracy Walsh, Armenia; S. H. Harden. The outlook for the school is all the faculty could wish.

Mr. Lowry Guy, who recently had the misfortune to get his knee dislocated; is out again, much to the gratification of his numerous friends.

Mr. W. H. Abell, who has been real sick with pneumonia, we are glad to say is improving.

Mr. James L. Guy returned from the Presbytery on Saturday. He reports a good time, and a profitable and enjoyable session.

In the absence of Rev. T. C. Ligon, who was attending the Presbytery, there was no preaching in the Presbyterian church last Sabbath. Rev. F. K. Sims preached an able and interesting sermon Sunday night.

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Abell, Miss Emily Powe and Mr. Erwin Abell spent a delightful day picnicing in the country Saturday.

Mr. Alva Guy, an expert operator and one of our nice young men, has accepted a fine position as operator in Savannah, Ga.

Mr. Mige R. Smith, of Blacksburg, has been in town since Thursday, looking after the rents of his farm.

Mr. Will Hardee was in town Friday, looking after the rent of his father's plantation near here.

Miss Collie Guy came in Friday from her excellent school at Bethesda Academy, York county.

Mr. Davis Anderson went to Columbia last week on business connected with the ginnyery.

Mr. J. L. Abell and Robert Smith went to Chester Saturday.

Mrs. A. M. Hardee and child, of Chester, visited Mr. and Mrs. James S. Darby Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Lattie Kidd, of Warren, who is a student of the High School, went home on a short visit Friday, accompanied by her friend and schoolmate, Miss Lizzie Burris.

The always pleasant face of Mr. Claude Cresswell, the insurance man of Rock Hill, was in evidence on our streets Saturday.

Rev. and Mrs. J. L. Freeman left Monday morning, to visit relatives in Spartanburg.

After a short close-down on account of a broken cylinder head, the Munger ginnyery is now running both day and night to catch up.

The iron roof is on the new repair shop, and inside work is about finished.

Seventy-one tickets were sold to Gastonia on the 8th, all going to the circus. Of these, all were used by negroes except two.

Mr. E. T. Anderson and a party of other gentlemen went on a hunt for the festive possum Friday night,

but we have not learned yet what our customers, buying cottonseed, attending to his official duties and attentively looking out for beautiful female bicyclists, our genial and handsome postmaster is kept busy "from early morn till dewy eve."

Best success to THE LANTERN and its scholarly editor. SENEX.

### Derrthick Musical Club.

Program for Schubert evening, October 12th, at the home of Mrs. M. V. Patterson.

Characterization—Schubert, read by Miss Emma Lewis:

1. Analysis. Voice—Serenade—Mrs. A. M. Aiken.

2. Analysis. Country Dance (Landler Opus 18)—Mrs. J. A. Blake.

3. Analysis. Voice—Death and the Maiden—Miss Louise McFadden.

4. Analysis. Piano—Impromptu (Opus 90, No. 4)—Mrs. A. G. Brice.

5. Analysis. Voice—The Wanderer—Mrs. A. M. Aiken.

6. Analysis. Piano—Musical Moment (Op. 94, No. 3)—Mrs. M. V. Patterson.

7. Analysis. Piano—Impromptu (A flat, Opus 142, No. 2)—Miss Emma Lewis.

Mrs. W. M. Grier, of Due West, is expected over this evening, to spend a week or two with her daughter, Mrs. J. S. Moffatt.

**Do You Chew?**  
Try Fischel's Tobacco.

**Do You Smoke?**  
Try Fischel's Cigars.

**Do You Eat?**  
Try Fischel's Fancy Groceries.

**Have You a Girl?**  
Bait her with Fischel's Fancy Candies.

**Have You a Beau?**  
Decoy him into Fischel's.

### Administrator's Sale.

On Tuesday, the 2d day of November next, at 11 o'clock a. m., at the residence of Caleb F. Shurley, deceased, and by virtue of the power and authority conferred upon me in the last will of said Caleb F. Shurley, I will sell at public auction the following property, to-wit:

All the real estate of said deceased in which his widow, the late Elizabeth Shurley, held a life estate, to-wit: All that parcel or plantation of land in this County and State, on the head waters of Little River, bounded by the lands of John G. Colvin, E. M. Shannon, Mary Peay and others, and containing 718 acres more or less.

Terms of Sale—One-half cash, and the balance on a credit of one year, with interest from the day of sale, to be secured by the bond of the purchaser and a mortgage of the premises, with privilege of paying all cash.

Also all the personal property of said deceased, consisting of Mules, Cattle, Furniture, Farming implements, etc.

THOMAS C. STROB, Adm. cum. testamentum annexo Caleb F. Shurley, deceased.

### PROFESSIONAL.

R. B. CALDWELL, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Walker Bld'g, Chester, S. C.

Prompt and careful attention given to all business. Will practice in this and adjoining counties.

### Teachers and Others.

Having official business with me will please take notice that my office days are MONDAYS and SATURDAYS.

W. D. KNOW, County Superintendent of Education.

THEO. L. SHIVER, POPULAR BARBER.

NEXT DOOR TO FAIRVIEW HOTEL.

J. W. CROCKETT, BARBER AND HAIRDRESSER.

Next door to Stahl's Jewelry Store.



THIS PLAT BELONGS TO  
**Jos. Wylie & Co.**  
KEEP TO THE GRAVELED  
WALK THAT  
LEADS INTO THEIR MAM-  
MOTH ESTABLISHMENT.

THIS SPACE  
IS RESERVED  
FOR  
**S. M. Jones & Co.**



TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1897.

## BUSINESS LOCALS.

Advertisements inserted under this head at ten cents a line.  
No advertisements inserted as reading matter.

Go to Miss Sallie Kennedy's Art Gallery and see her "Platinum Prints," something new, cheap and good.

Go to Rader's for fine Photographs of all sizes. Gallery over bookstore.

## LOCAL NEWS.

The top of the Chester cotton market, as we go to press, is six cents.

Messrs. Key & Bro. are running a ginny at Richburg. They are doing a considerable business.

William Walker, col., charged with assault and battery, was tried before Magistrate Williams last Thursday, and acquitted.

We hear it spoken of as a matter of course that electric lights will be run into the opera house and other parts of the City Hall.

Four young men of Landsford passed through town on their wheels a few days ago, bound for West Chester, like birds on the wing.

Richburg continues to improve. Mr. Sam Proctor is building a private residence, that will be both convenient and pretty.

Mose Foeman, colored, of our town, had the misfortune to lose \$38 a few days ago. Some one broke into his house and stole it. There are some suspicions as to the guilty party.

The ladies' Missionary Society of the Chester Baptist church have made up a seventy-five dollar box for Missionary C. C. Canupp, of Heaven, Ind. Territory.

We expected some dead beat to say "if you can't credit me, you can keep your old paper." Thus far we have heard no such remark; on the contrary, many commend the cash plan.

Do you want the LANTERN to visit your home regularly twice a week? You can easily secure it and have the satisfaction of knowing you will not be called upon to pay for it after the enjoyment it affords has ceased.

After many years, it was a pleasure to this reporter to meet recently our old friend, Capt. O. Barber. Time has not dealt very kindly with him. However, like Job of old, may his last days be his best.

Messrs. John R. Moore and Bratton Massey, of the firm of Massey & Moore will move here this week, from York county, and will occupy houses of Mr. Joseph A. Walker, on Pine street.

There was a big rush in town last Saturday afternoon. There was, however, more rush than money. The vast majority were colored, some of whom made a proper disposition of their funds, while others invested in whiskey.

We presume that the Telegraph company will be required to paint their poles, and then we suggest that foreign medicine companies be required to place their advertisements elsewhere. There are some of them, however, that this paper would not publish.

We learn that 40 barrels of molasses belonging to Mr. D. Macaulay, were burned in Mr. Cross's warehouse. It seems that the molasses was stored there for want of room in the Southern Railway warehouse, the freight had not been paid, and it is presumed that it is the railroad's loss.

Will not some of our farmers read what is to be found in this paper about the sugar beet, secure information on the subject and make some careful experiments? If this industry should prove paying one, those who introduce it will deserve to be enrolled as benefactors of their country.

## The Gospel at Ebenezer.

Meeting began at Ebenezer. M. Church last Sabbath and will continue a week. The pastor, Rev. R. A. Yongue is assisted by Revs. Hudson and Dent, of Richburg and Winstonsboro respectively.

## Only an "S."

The addition of one letter to a title in our Friday's issue made Mr. John Mills Bigham "Mrs." and made Erskine Theological Seminary appear as a co-educational institution. We hope to announce Mrs. Bigham a little later.

## Paint The Pole.

Mr. Editor:

Why do the Council allow the Telegraph company to put up unsightly poles, without compelling them to paint them, when they, the Council, compel the Telephone company to have their painted?

Jos. A. WALKER.

## Show Coming.

The Ladies of the Methodist Church will conduct a relic and curiosity show and bazaar, during the first week of court. They will serve refreshments, and provide amusements not yet definitely arranged. For benefit of their new church.

## Planters' Excursion.

On October 15th, the C. & N. W. Ry. will run its last excursion from Chester to Cliffs, N. C., and return. This excursion is run especially to give the planters the benefit of an excursion, as they could not take advantage of the mid-summer excursion on account of their crops.

## Chester Telephone Company.

On Oct. 7th the Secretary of State issued a commission to A. W. Love, G. B. White, S. M. Jones, A. M. Aiken and L. N. Cross, as incorporators of the Chester Telephone Company. The capital stock is \$2,000, divided into shares of \$10 each. Onward is our watchword.

## Circus Excursion.

On account of Robinson & Franklin's circus at Gastonia, Oct. 8th, the C. & N. W. Ry. ran a special train from Lenoir to Gastonia and return. They also put a cheap rate and additional cars on the regular trains from Chester to Gastonia and return. On this occasion they hauled between 600 and 700 passengers.

## Good for Cattle and Religion Both.

Sam Dunn, of Rodman, has reformed. He has quit hauling wood, a cord at a load, and gone to raising peavine hay for sale. He has made this year 400 bales, and thinks it beats hauling wood. Sam says it is powerfully straining on a man's religion to tell how much wood he hauls at a load.

## Beez Rabbit and the Weasel.

Henry Macon, a reliable colored man, down on Rocky Creek, told us some time ago that he saw a weasel going across a field with a rabbit in its mouth, but it did not carry the rabbit. The rabbit carried it, and the weasel did not appear to trouble its head about the direction, knowing whose the game would be when the rabbit became exhausted.

## The O. P. Store.

The O. P. store, D. J. McCarter proprietor, was closed on yesterday. His sales were so heavy on Saturday that he exhausted his stock. He is said to be waiting for another supply of the "ardent," when he will be able to accommodate his customers. Thus far he has been sailing along on smooth waters but there is no telling when he will strike a breaker in the shape of a warrant for his arrest. The State authorities have given no indications of interfering with his business. Possibly they are awaiting developments. The future will tell.

## To Be Tried.

The following prisoners now in the court:

Richard Winn, col., charged with arson; Judge Woods, col., charged with rape; Henry Love, col., charged with violating dispensary law; Augustus Gregory, charged with assault and battery; John Fair, col., charged with assault and battery of a high and aggravated nature.

## Believes in Dr. Whitsett.

Baptist Courier.

You remember "Bill Arp" in reconstruction days wrote a book, in which he stated that he was a "Union" man so-called, but that he would bet on "Dixie" as long as he had a dollar. So, as "Bill" pinned his faith to Dixie in matters political, governmental and constitutional, do I pin mine to Dr. Whitsett in the matter now agitating our denomination from Maryland to Texas.

JOHN C. MCRAIDEN.

## Fond of Chester.

A gentleman in the lower part of the State sends us a postoffice money order and says:

I have just been reading a copy of THE LANTERN and am so well pleased with it that I want my name added to your list of many subscribers. I am very fond of Chester and its good people and always enjoy visiting them and am glad to see the many improvements and conveniences going on as you now have in progress. I shall look forward to the arrival of each copy of "THE LANTERN" with pleasure.

## Cupid at His Pranks.

Mr. R. A. Stephenson and Miss Dell Clarkson, of Rossville, will tomorrow form a compact by which they will agree to join their fortunes and divide their sorrows.

Dr. D. M. Province, of Longtown, Fairfield County, and Miss Kate Cassels will be married to-day at the home of Mr. T. T. Cassels, near Wileysburg. Rev. J. E. Mahaffey will perform the ceremony.

## Is License Required.

We learn that many salesmen, in one line and another, from other places, chiefly outside of the State, are retailing their wares here. Is license required of these peddlers, for such they may be called? If so, do they pay the required license? If not, is it fair for them to rush in at the harvest season and pluck the fruits that of right belong to those who remain and cultivate the field during the season of labor and expense?

## For the Comptrollership.

We learn from the State that up to the 10th inst., the applications for the comptrollership, filed at the executive chamber, were those of Maj. J. K. Alston, of Columbia; W. H. Lawrence, ex-auditor of Darlington; L. P. Epton, auditor of Spartanburg; N. W. Brooker, of Edgefield, now agent of the sinking fund; J. P. Derham, of Horry, chief clerk in the comptroller's office; J. J. Neill, a business man of Winstonsboro. The name of G. Lawrence Walker, auditor of Greenville has been informally proposed for the appointment.

## Items from Blackstock.

Mr. H. A. Holder leaves tomorrow morning for Nashville, to be gone about ten days.

Rev. and Mrs. M. R. Kirkpatrick buried an infant of a few hours, on the 4th inst.

Rev. W. G. Neville and Rev. Russell came over from Presbytery yesterday, and the latter preached at the Presbyterian church last night.

Jones McCrorey, an expert telegraph operator, is visiting his sister, Mrs. K. M. Mobley. He has been working in Asheville during the past summer.

Mrs. May D. Hughes came down Friday from Pineville, where she is teaching, and returned this morning. She was accompanied by a friend, Miss Stroud.

Mrs. R. T. Mockbee, of Memphis, Tenn., is visiting her sister, Mrs. M. M. Durham.

## Masonic.

The following will be of interest to the Masons of this county:

One of the most unique and novel Masonic events that has ever occurred in Georgia will take place on the evening of Tuesday, October 12th, at a meeting of Gate City Lodge.

On that occasion the Master's degree will be conferred by a lodge the officers of which will consist entirely of pastmasters. This is something that has never occurred in this part of the country, and will attract a great deal of attention. Gate City lodge numbers among its members some of the leading Masons of the city and State, and a number of prominent citizens have held the exalted post of worshipful master in the lodge at various times.

It has been decided, for the purpose of brushing up the rusty and for the delectation of members of the lodge and visitors, to confer the degree in this extraordinary manner.

## Clear the Sidewalks.

It has always, so far as our knowledge goes, been the custom in Chester to allow any number of persons to stand on the sidewalks, even when the number is so great as to completely block the way. Frequently pedestrians, even ladies and children, are forced to leave the walk and take the street, and this would be the case much more frequently did they not, in most cases, take a roundabout route to avoid this necessity. Now can't we make a great improvement in Chester by changing this? Let those who have nothing to do but stand, stand elsewhere, and give the walks to those who will use them for the purpose intended. We make no complaint against the city authorities, because this nuisance has long—if not always—been allowed, with the tacit approval of all. Now let us ask the council to adopt, and the police to enforce such regulations as will require crowds to move on, or leave the sidewalks.

## Chester's Progress.

Chester's Progress in the past ten years is wonderful. Our town during that period has accomplished perhaps more in the way of building, and establishing enterprises and public improvements than any other town in the State. This is a plain statement of a plain fact, and cannot be successfully denied. It is evident to any unprejudiced mind. Rows of brick buildings now stand where ten years ago there was nothing but the bare ground. The improvements now in process of completion by Capt. J. L. Agurs and Messrs. Walker & Henry are striking and beautiful.

Chester's progress is due to the energy and enterprise of its merchants and other business men. They have confidence in the future of our town, and are willing to stake their money on its continued improvement. With the eye of faith, they look a few years into the future, and behold Chester a large and thriving city. With such men to back it, it cannot but have a grand destiny.

## Kind Words from Banks.

THE LANTERN was received at this office the 9th, along with mine were several sample copies, which I distributed to responsible parties, who I hope will soon be ready to pay subscription to THE LANTERN, as it is gotten up in good style and splendid type. I hope your subscription list will continue to grow. You have stuck your pin in the right place, and if you will hew to the line as you have started, you can't help but succeed. The cash down system before you enter names on your list is a step in the right direction and sure to win. Your first issue had the largest advertisement I have ever seen in a Chester paper.

Farmers have about completed gathering their cotton crop, where it was planted early, as most of it has opened.

Farmers generally seem to be inclined to hold their cotton for higher prices. There is one thing about it; the crop will be short, and it will not require much room to store it.

But little cotton has been ginned in this section yet, that I know of. Most of the farmers believe that cotton will be worth 12 1/2 to 13 cents per pound.

I think the newspaper editors should reverse their advice to the farmers. They begin about this time each year to advise them to plant more cotton, grain, and raise hogs, and plantless cotton. It seems as if the farmers go contrary. If you would urge them to plant more cotton and less grain and see if they could not bring the price of cotton down to 4 cents, I believe they would reverse their planting and raise their own supplies. No country can prosper by raising 5 and 6 cents cotton where it costs as much to raise it as it does here. I hope they will be able to see their error and change their ways of farming.

Success to you and THE LANTERN.

## Bethel Presbytery.

The Presbytery of Bethel convened in Richburg, Thursday evening, October 7th, at 7:30 o'clock. The retiring moderator, Rev. C. W. Humphreys, D. D., preached the opening sermon.

Rev. Alexander Sprunt, D. D., was made moderator, Rev. J. G. Hall was made stated clerk pro tem, and Mr. I. R. Hayes was made reading clerk.

Among the important matters before the Presbytery was the application of Rev. J. C. Spann, of the M. E. Conference, for admission into the Presbytery. His case has been before the Presbytery six months, in the hands of a committee. He brought a certificate of the most satisfactory character from his presiding elder, and after the most thorough examination touching his views on theology he was admitted into the Presbytery.

Most encouraging reports of the progress of our evangelistic work in Chesterfield county were heard. This territory has been recently annexed to Bethel, and Brother Russell has been laboring there.

Licentiate W. A. Hafner and W. W. Sadler were examined with a view to ordination, and the examinations were satisfactory. They will be ordained when they are installed in their pastoral charges.

Mr. Hafner goes to Bowling Green and Ramoth churches in York county, and Mr. Sadler goes to Salem and Mizpah churches in Fairfield county.

Action on the Revised Manual, as prepared by the Presbytery's Committee, was postponed until the adjourned meeting of the Synod. Selection of a place for next meeting was also put off until the same time.

A new Executive Committee and also a new Committee on Education were elected, and the committees in full will appear in these columns later.

## Laying the Corner Stone.

The corner stone of the new Methodist church will be laid this afternoon at 4 o'clock. Rev. J. W. Daniel is here and will deliver the address. A number of other ministers, and the pastors of the city churches will take part in the services.

This church, when completed, will be a credit to the Methodist congregation and an ornament to the City. It will be built of brick and stone. The dimensions of the main auditorium will be 40x65; the choir and organ loft 20x30, and Sunday school room 45x50. There will be four vestibules, four towers and several large Gothic windows. The roof will be steep and covered with slate. The inside trimmings will be of oak, and the windows of art glass. The building will be heated by furnaces in the cellar. Its seating capacity will be 480, which can be increased to 730 by throwing the auditorium and Sunday school room into one apartment.

Hayden & Wheeler, of Atlanta, are the architects, the same gentlemen that designed most of the other extensive buildings now being erected in the City.

The superintendent of construction is Mr. C. H. Austin, of Atlanta, who has for many years devoted all of his time to the building of churches. He is thoroughly competent for the work.

## Chester's Gala Week.

We may not look at the progress of the world, but we feel as large, with our electric lights and water works, our mammoth stores, and the sound of the hammer and trowel in every direction. Now she rises up and offers an exposition to her people.

Why go to Nashville when you have an exposition at your own door? The Chester Exposition will open on Wednesday, 20th of October, in the Armory of the City Hall, and will continue through the 23d. There will be a special exhibit and sale of pictures by the finest artists of the day.

## DEPARTMENT FIRST.

Agriculture and horticulture. A treat for the farmer and a feast for the fairer sex; don't miss it. We all remember well how we enjoyed "Uncle Sam" at the World's Fair; give him a call.

## DEPARTMENT SECOND, WOMAN'S.

We will now sit at the feet of our dear old grandmother and hear her tell "the sweet story of old" when the bloom of youth was upon her cheeks, and contrast what the maidens of the present day are doing.

Space will not permit us to tell of all the attractions the exposition will offer, but we invite one and all to come and see for themselves. The ladies of the Methodist church will, in connection with the exposition, serve refreshments and number one dinners and suppers every day during court week to the Court, merchants and friends. Doors open at 10 a. m. and close at 10 p. m. All are cordially invited.

## The Sugar Beet.

On the first page of this issue we print a circular recently sent us by the New York Sugar Beet Company, giving some valuable figures relative to the beet industry. One who has given attention to the matter, hands us the following facts and observations:

It is admitted that fully one-third of the sugar of commerce is made from beets, Germany having led in this industry for the last twenty years, but the industry has been introduced into this country, and has grown to quite large proportions within the last ten years, but so far, has been confined principally to the western states, notably Missouri and Nebraska, where large factories have been erected for the manufacture of beet sugar.

Recently the agricultural department has been giving the matter close attention, and during the past spring sent seed into all sections of the country, and it has recently given out that next spring they will distribute from fifteen to twenty tons of seed free, and that the post-office department will carry samples of the beets, accompanied by description of the manner of cultivation, yield, etc., free to the department for analysis. The agricultural department has published a special bulletin devoted to the sugar beet, which will be sent to anyone asking for it, and we should be glad to know that some of our planters felt enough interest in the subject to send for this bulletin and also some seed, and give them a fair trial.

Surely our soil and climate is especially adapted for their cultivation, as they ripen from the first of August to the first of September; and it is asserted that for every ten days of hot sun after the leaves come to maturity and begin to die the beets will put on one per cent. of saccharine, and the assertion seems borne out, if an article we recently saw in the paper is true, and that was that some beets recently sent to the department from northern Alabama, just south of Chattanooga, were found to contain 21 per cent. of sugar, while the average per cent. of sugar in beets grown in New York runs from thirteen to fifteen per cent.

If you receive this paper without paying in advance, you will not be asked to pay at all.

The Hazelwood Rifles will be inspected this morning. The Lee Light Infantry, having recently been reorganized, have been granted a little more time for drilling.



They used to be simple and plain, but ever since father began to get rich they began to get silly and vain. My mother's been doing a lot of queer things. But the funniest thing she has done was to purchase a "cute little velvet suit" to put on her overgrown son. She bought me a collar a foot wide, a bow that's a foot and a half, and the very first time that I went on the street, Gosh, how the fellows did laugh! Then Tom Brown, the oldest of all my friends, Who knew well that Bill was my name, Tipped a sly wink to the rest of the boys. And "Sweet William" my title became. I can stand lots of chaff, but I couldn't stand that. "Sweet William" just settled the biz. So I took off my little black velvet coat. And knocked all the dust out of him. And I'm going to teach my friend Tommy. If in gying me he persists, Although I don't wear the same old clothes, I do wear the same old list.

Two Views.

"Orlando," she exclaimed, "the baby has a tooth." "Has he?" was the response in a tone which betrayed no emotion. "You don't seem a bit surprised." "I'm not surprised. All babies have first teeth. If this one didn't have any I'd manage to get up some excitement, may be." "I thought you'd be pleased and happy about it." "No, I don't see that it's any occasion for especial congratulation. The baby has my sympathy." "Sympathy! What for?" "For having his first tooth. He has just struck the opening chapter of a long story of trouble. Pretty soon he'll have other teeth." "Of course he will." "Every one he cuts will hurt him. Then his second teeth will come along and push these out. That will hurt him again. Some of the new ones will come in crooked, like as not, and he will have to go to the dentist and have black and tackle adjusted to them, to haul them around into line. Then he'll cut his wisdom teeth. That'll hurt him some more. After that he'll have to go to the dentist and let him drill holes and hammer until his face feels like a great, palpitating stone quarry. I wouldn't want him to go through life without teeth, but I must say that I don't see any occasion for the customary hilarity over any event that means so much in the way of sorrow and humiliation.—Detroit Free Press.

Disagreeable Things.

One sometimes has disagreeable things to do, things which one would like to shirk, things which are among the penances and humiliations of life. If they are clearly in the order of duty, if they belong to the catalogue of must-be's, then the only escape from an accusing conscience is in getting them done with at the earliest practicable moment. They somehow come into the realm of that steady, self-repressing, self-forgetting routine of actions which may be described as hoing one's row. Blessed be drudgery, a wise man has pitifully said, and blessed be whoever accepts drudgery in a cheerful and contented and even thankful spirit. For after the hoing of the row there follows the green leaf, the bloom, the fruit, the fragrance, and the glad abounding joy of harvest. These follow, but before these came the hoing of the row.—Christian Herald.

Wants to Suppress Paul.

The Turkish Censor who is in charge of the imports of books complains of one Paul who has been writing to the people of Galatia, a suburb of Constantinople. He considers the writing seditious. Inquiry develops the fact that he has come across some Bible portions, one of which was the Epistle to the Galatians, and it is this that he objects to.

HIGHEST TYPE OF MAN.

lived by Robt. R. Jeffares before the Baptist Young People's Christian Union at Beaver Creek Church.

My discourse. I hesitate to say anything, knowing as I do that there are others better able to discuss this important subject. There are many things that constitute an upright life. In order to enable a man or woman to live an upright life it is very essential that both the mind and heart should be properly trained from childhood until they attain their majority and are thrown on their own resources. I believe that the man or woman who can teach us how to manage correctly these most important years of our lives will be the benefactor of the human race. In order to train the heart correctly we should let only pure thoughts dwell therein. Like many other things, the heart needs cultivating. In order to properly cultivate the heart we should keep only true, good and noble thoughts within. Realizing as we all do that when noble aspirations dwell within the heart, there is but little room for anything mean, low, selfish and unscrupulous to dwell therein. The proper training of the heart is more essential to an upright life than that of the mind. But do not understand me to say that the mind should not be cultivated. I would be far from incultivating such an idea into the minds of the young people of this or any other community. Next to the heart the mind is God's noblest gift to mankind. It is capable of an almost indefinite amount of work, and it is therefore very important that it should be properly trained in order to attain the best results possible in the intellectual field. The mind thinks and the heart acts. There is a concert of action between the two that prompts us to wise expressions and noble deeds, or to illogical conclusions and unwise sayings. Thus it is that they should be properly trained in order to enable us to attain a spiritual and intellectual degree of proficiency that will enable us to walk an upright life. In my opinion an upright life consists in noble aspirations and noble deeds. It consists in being truthful, honest and sincere in your purposes. The spirit of forgiveness and appreciation constitutes two of the most essential elements in an upright life. One of America's most famous men was once interrogated concerning some letters that had been published reflecting discredit on himself and family, and he said by way of retaliation, "I have nothing to say, I regard life altogether too short to devote to any system of retaliation, however great may have been the provocation." What magnanimous spirit exemplified in that expression. Then I thought what seeming possibilities are wrapped up in the youth of our country if they are endowed with noble aspirations and proper motives coupled with those rare gifts of intellectual attainments so essential to attain high eminence in the great competition in the intellectual arena. My friends, a man or woman may possess a versatility of genius, but if they are devoid of the spirit of forgiveness and appreciation they cannot long retain the respect and admiration of their fellowman. Without the spirit of forgiveness and appreciation, the Christian religion would be a fable, a fable! Oh! how can it be? In order to stimulate the mind and heart to noble aspirations it is necessary to read the history of famous men, men whose lives are worthy of emulation. I like to study the lives of those who have been born in the depths of obscurity and who, by their own personal assiduity, have risen to the most exalted positions in both church and state. Dr. Talmage says that he believes the typical American is yet to come. I do not agree with him. I believe the man or woman whose disposition contains all the characteristics that I have mentioned is a true Christian and might be appropriately termed a typical man or woman. There is diversity of opinion as to what are the chief characteristics

constitute an upright life. I believe the first requisite to the high type of man is a noble heart. The heart is the seat of what is noblest in man, be he learned or ignorant, is sincere heartfelt piety. There are indeed mere natural virtues which command our respect and admiration, but after all a Christian is the highest type of man. Piety toward God is the surest incentive to the full discharge of all the duties toward man, the truest and most unfailing inspiration of honor, the strongest safeguard of personal integrity, the most efficient aid in the pursuit and attainment of whatsoever things are just, and true, and lovely, and of good report. The man or woman who lives as if under the great Taskmaster's eye, who believes and remembers that God is now the witness of his conduct and who in all his acts, personal and official, strives to maintain a conscience void of offense is the man who above all others will be most fearless in meeting every responsibility and most faithful in discharging every trust. This is the spirit which elevates its possessor above all that is ignoble, narrow and selfish, because all the ends he aims at will be those of country, God and truth. How true ought this picture to be of each and every one of us. Just a few words in conclusion. I think it is a duty incumbent on every one of us to read our Bible from day to day despite the criticisms of infidels, atheists and skeptics. It should be taken as a criterion by which to shape and mould our entire subsequent actions before God and man, and if we do not receive the approbation and cooperation of the great mass of people we will have sufficient reward in our own conscience to know that we have done that which we conceive to be right before God; for the world's applause will sooner or later dwindle into insignificance. If I know my duty to God, my country and myself, I would instill into the minds of the youth of this country the duty of practising the teachings of the Bible and the precepts of our Saviour. No doubt many a child has had good precepts given them, the facts of which have been nullified by bad examples. I repeat again, how important it is that we should lead an upright life so that we may be worthy examples for those who are following closely in our footsteps. Yes, I would inspire a feeling of interest on the part of every individual toward the accomplishment of those things which would enable him to be a worthy example for those who come after him. I would inculcate a feeling of good will and brotherly love in the hearts of all men and teach them that truckling subservience to our inferiors, intellectually and spiritually, is the surest avenue to a disrespect for oneself and the inevitable cause of failure in others. Let us all so live and conduct ourselves as to be worthy of the confidence of our people and the love of God. In that event, we will have accomplished something well worthy of emulation. I thank you all for the honor conferred on me in electing me president of this union. Vanity does not lead me so far as to appropriate this preference entirely to myself, but I am indeed glad to be made the medium through which you propose to advance the spiritual kingdom in this community.

A Strange Family.

Wm. Snow, who lives near White Plains, caught a young "possum recently and carried it to Mrs. Winnie Cress and placed it in a room with a cat and several small kittens. On observing the "possum the cat picked it up carefully and put it in her bed with the kittens. She takes good care of it, and every time she starts out with her kittens the possum goes along, the only difference being that the "possum hops on her back and rides. The kittens and "possum take their milk together.—Mt. Airy News.

It is said that Rev. J. A. Sligh and "another Newberian" will be candidates for Railroad Commissioner.

Furness's New President.

By Dr. A. P. Montague, the Washington Post, says: "Last May Dr. Montague was elected President of the Southern Association of Baptist Ministers and Conferees. In addition to college teaching, Prof. Montague has held under his charge from time to time many young men from such families as those of President Garfield and Secretary Blaine, and his students, scattered all over the land, remember his services with pride and affection. The Doctor possesses all the elements of a successful university president, combining as he does a winning personality with profound learning, and his many friends anticipate for him a brilliant and successful career in his new field of usefulness and honor. The students and alumni of Columbian University have learned with dismay the tidings of Prof. Montague's resignation, and feel that the loss is a most serious one."

O. R. & C. to Gaffney.

The Ohio River and Charleston road has completed its line to Gaffney and is now running trains regularly from Blacksburg to the bustling little capital of Cherokee County. The charter compelled the road to run a train to Gaffney by noon of the 28th, but by increased activity, the road was completed and a train run to Gaffney Monday afternoon. President Hunt, Superintendent Tripp and other officials worked as regular wage hands in order to speed the work of construction last week. Joe Crew, a well-known engineer, pulled the first train into Gaffney.

The authorities of the road tendered a banquet to its friends and employees at Gaffney last night.—Rock Hill Herald.

The Discovery of Phonographs.

The most widely known of all Edison's inventions are the telephone and phonograph. The latter was discovered in the following way: "I was singing," says Mr. Edison, "to the mouthpiece of a telephone when the vibration of the voice sent the fine steel point into my finger. That set me to thinking. If I could record the actions of the point and send the point over the same surface afterward, I saw no reason why the thing would not talk. I tried the experiment first on a strip of telegraph paper and found that the point made an alphabet. I shouted the words, 'Halloo, halloo!' into the mouthpiece, ran the paper back over the steel point and heard a faint 'Halloo, halloo!' in return. I determined to make a machine that would work accurately and gave my assistants instructions, telling them what I had discovered. They laughed at me. That's the whole story. The phonograph is the result of the pricking of a finger."

The Crop Shortage.

The continued drought has damaged the cotton crop severely, is, of course, admitted; as to how much it has cut off the promised yield there is a very wide difference of opinion. The New York World states on the authority of "the manager of a great cotton seed oil plant" that the crop will fall about 2,000,000 bales short of the current estimates. The manager referred to bases his opinion upon information received from his agents who buy cotton seed in all parts of the cotton regions. A decrease to anything like this estimate would, of course, have a very decided effect upon the price of cotton, and every day will add to reliable information as to the size of the crop. There has seldom been at this late stage so much uncertainty as to probable cotton production. Some of the wise men have for months been very far apart in their estimates, and they seem to be determined to stay there until the full results are definitely known.—Atlanta Journal.

Wife: "It does seem hard when a woman marries she has to take her husband's name." Husband: "Well, she takes everything else he's got, why leave that out?"—Judy.

Free's Last Report.

By Special reports are given by the business men. They very often regulate their mercantile and financial transactions by these reports. The following is the latest: Distribution of general merchandise in the west is further checked owing to the "prolonged drought" in Kentucky, Illinois, Kansas, portions of Missouri, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota and the Dakotas. Telegraphic advices to Bradstreet's report serious damage in Kansas and parts of Nebraska and Iowa where early planted wheat is up, budding out; that planted later is not likely to sprout. Fall plowing is now impossible. Six weeks without rain have dried up pastures and compelled farmers to feed stock. Manufacturing industries throughout the central west, particularly iron and steel, continue active and there is an increasing tendency on the part of the interior merchants to remit promptly. While the volume of trade has decreased at Chicago it is ahead of the like record in recent years. There is a moderate improvement in business of the south, Alabama having raised the quarantine against Georgia cities and central and northern Texas points have resumed commercial relations with Galveston. Planters continue to hold cotton which delays collections. Higher prices this week are reported for cotton which has been declining for some time; coal and clothing in sympathy with wool; for naval stores, under heavy purchases by large traders, wheat, flour and eggs. Print clothes, lard, beef and sugar have declined. The pupils in a school were asked to give the written difference between a biped and a quadruped. One boy gave the following: "A biped has two legs and a quadruped has four legs; therefore the difference between a biped and a quadruped is two legs."—Pathfinder.

"Pa! Pa!" little Johnny began. "Now what do you want?" asked his suffering father, with the emphasis on the "now." "Will my hair fall off when it's ripe like yours?" When the flat ruler had ceased falling on Johnny his thirst for knowledge had disappeared.—Pathfinder.

Skeptical.

The electric light men will be out by October the first.—Chester Bulletin, 16th.

That is, if they do not have to wait for a little piece of machinery.—Newberry Observer, 29th.

A man's positive and decided influence for good upon others seems to begin at the point where he rises above mediocrity, and manifests an overplus of energy. Until we rise above the standard of Christian life that prevails among men, we are not the witnesses for Christ that we ought to be. "What do ye more than others?" is always a pertinent question.—United Presbyterian.

Pistol has been found in Washington which is believed to be the one with which President Garfield was shot. The pistol was taken from Police headquarters July 2, 1881, the day President Garfield was shot, by Colonel George B. Corkhill, then district attorney. Subsequently it disappeared and trace of it was obtained only recently.

Col. John P. Thomas has been appointed by Governor Ellerbe Confederate historian, in place of Gen. Hugh L. Farley, deceased.

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